From Albany. Priday, June 10, 1859. ALBANY, Friday, June 10, 1859.

The Secretary of State has settled the controversy in regard to the two editions of the Session Laws of 1859, by recognizing that of W. C. Little & Co. as the official edition. He has certified to none but the official edition.

The Milwaukee Light Guard arrived here this forenoon, and in the afternoon turned out on parade and west through their drill. The visitors were received by the Washington Contingents, Company B, and entertained by them at a fine banquet at Congress Hall. The Mayor, Recorder and State officers were also present. Gen. Rafus King is with the company. They left to-night on the boat for New York.

## Duel at New-Orleans.

New-Outeass, Friday, June 10, 1829.

A duel was fought with swords to-day, by Messrs.

Momus and Berlin, in consequence of a political difficuky. Both were wounded.

New-Hampshire Legislature. CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 10, 1859.

The New-Hampshire Legislature elected to-day the sllowing State officers: State Treasurer, Peter Sat-

born of Concord; State Frinter, Ass McFarland, se-pior editor of *The Statesman* of Concord; Warden of the State Prisen, John Fiss of Concord. There was much competition for all these offices.

Ship Andubon on Fire. Bosrov, Friday, June 10, 1859.

The ship Audubon, from Singapore for New-York, was discovered to be on fire. no date given, and put back to Batavia; no particulars received.

The City of Baltimore. St. John's, N. F., Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York
4th inst. for Queens own and Liverpool, was boarded
off Cope Race at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning
by the News Yacht of the Associated Press. She de-

ed to be reported. Wise, the Aeronaut.

Wise, the Aeronaut.

Lancaster, Pa., Friday, June 10, 1859.

Wise, the aeronaut, leaves here for St. Louis via Chicago, on Wedneeday next, with his monster balloon, to prepare there for an asception. He expects to land between Philadelphia and New-York. He will make an ascension here on Tuesday.

Suicide. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Friday, June 10, 1859. G. Nerser, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide to day by shooting and hanging himself. He was insone from sickness.

Marine Disaster. Woon's Holl, Friday, Jane 16, 1859.

An unknown schooler, loaded with logwood, is ashore on Broad Shoal in Vineyard Sound. The schooner is supposed to be bilged. The wind is S. W. and blowing strong.

THE FROST AND ITS EFFECTS.

We have printed a great mass of information about the June frost, and have now lying before us a vast number of letters upon the same subject which we have no room for, but from all of which we propose to sum up and condense the information received. As a matter of course, almost the first information

of such a great calamity is always the worst. One says: "The wheat is entirely rained." But this is true to a very limited extent, as we believe, because the wheat must be in a certain condition of growth to be affected disadvan tageously by frost; and in the whole vast region overspread by the late visitation, we do not suppose that one field in fifty is in that particular state. Upon the whole we doubt whether the general average of the wheat crop will be materially diminished. When the berry in one field is killed, it is an even chance that the yield of the next field will be improved. Frost is as destructive to insect encmics of wheat, as to the grain. Morever, owing to the very warm weather in May, the straw had attained such a rank growth that there was serious reason to fear a loss of the crop by rust, and in all cases where it was not forward enough to be injured by frost, we have no doubt that the check given to the growth will prove beneficial.

It is also true that the southern part of the belt of the frost-smitten country has a great portion of its wheat so far advanced that frost would not injure it, while on the northern limit it was still too backward to be endangered. In looking over our reports of the frost, we do not find that the writers of letters think the wheat killed, even where corn, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, grapes, and sometimes apples were "all turned black." Besides, we must remember that even before the news of the frost had reached and frightened some of the people of this city almost to the starvation point, we had samples of wheat in hand from Georgis and Tennessee, where a good crophad been resped and was ready to be trashed and cet bither should a panic advance the price to ony considerable extent.

One man writes: "The frost was so severe that oak leaves are killed, and the trees look as though they had been burned. Of course the wheat is all killed." No, friend; it is by no means a matter of

About ten years ago, on the 15th of April, the snow fell nearly all day at Augusta, Ga., and it was freezing cold at night. Oak trees were so affected that the teaves not only turned black, but the bark of young trees peeled off as though it had been exposed to a scorebing fire. The wheat then was as forward as it was in the region affected by the great June frost. A few fields were undoubtedly injured, but the crop was not destroyed.

Neither is it now destroyed in the North, Without some other and greater calamity befalling the farmer, we shall still hope for a good wheat crop it New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. As injury to wheat is nearly irreparable, we quot opinions froms ome of our latest letters for what they

may be worth. Java, Wyoming Co., N. Y .- Winter wheat, we

fear, is all spoiled."

Pleasant Plains, Duckess Co., N. Y.-"The fro did very little damage here—to wheat and rye none. Hamburg, Lawrence Co., Pa -" It is presumed that nine-tenths of the winter grain in this county is killed. The fields show unmistakeable signs of being

killed, and they are changing from green to white. Stayruncea, Wayne Co. - "The corn, beans, pota-toes, &c., are all killed, but I don't know that winter

Mercer, Pa-" The Thermometer was at 28 deg. It will take a few days to determine whether wheat

and rve are injured." Jackson C. H., O .- " Fears are entertained that

wheat is nearly or quite ruined. Near Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, - All vogetation except wheat is killed. That, except in low

lands, it is thought will not be injured."

Canfield, Mahoning County, Okio.-" Wheat, it is feared, is seriously injured, though it is impossible to

say now to what extent." Lodi, Medina County, Ohio,- Every stalk of

corn is killed, but we still hope the wheat is uninjured. I have examined several fields, and think that, except upon low lands, the crop is safe. We here intend to look the calamity square in the face, and, if energy and perseverance are rewarded, you will yet chronicle a good corn and wheat crop in Ohio this

Pittsburgh, Pa .- "The wheat we believe to be but slightly injured, and rye not at all. Champaign County, Ill .- "The Winter wheat in

bloom must be more or less injured."

Indianapolis, Ind.—"The wheat crop will not be very great, but better than last year."

Toronto. C. W .- "The frost was so severe that all half bardy plants were killed, yet wheat proprises a magnificent crop,

Bourbon County, Ky .- "Wheat is reported some what injured, but upon the whole we do not think

there is any reason for wrious alarm." Ford County, Ill .- "The corn will be retarded-

not killed. Wheat is not injured." Coledonia, N. Y .- "An old farmer of Caledonia says that the recent frost has not injured the wheat, and he does not believe that a May or June frost can injure

that plant. He states that in 1816 there was a late Spring frost in his section, by which the stacks of wheat were actually frozen, and the yield from the same fields was forty bushels to the acre of prime

So do we remember the cold sad frosts of 1816, and of several other years when there was as great a panic, if not as great an injury as now, and yet fair cropwere made in spite of cold and killing frosts.

The late f ost has undoubtedly done a great deal of damage, but the loss is greater in labor than in the yield of grain. A vast amount of labor to get in Spring crops has been done-more than ever before, and some of this must now be done over. The wheat, rye and cats, though injured, are not destroyed. The individuals rather than upon States or whole countie Where the wheat is actually killed, plow at once and sow buckwheat, rutabagas, turcips, peas or beans. Don't let the ground lie idle and run to weeds.

Corn in Central and Northern New-York, Pounsylvania, Obio, Illinois and Iowa, is cut down, but unless it was very forward, it will come up again. Don't plow it up till you are sure it is past recovery, and then put in some other crop in its place, or in place o

the portion that is killed.

Potato vines are killed, and in some cases past redemption, while in others they will start up again, and who can tell that the frost will not prove a blessing, and give us a crop free from blight and rot? As for the loss of garden vegetables and fruit, that is more vexations to individuals than it is serious to the whole

What is wanted now is "energy and perseverance" to put in substitutes for crops injured, and a determination to "look the calamity square in the face" and the country will soon recover from the staggering blow of the great June frost.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AT HAR-RISEURG.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, June 9, 1859. Your correspondent last night sent you a meager sympole only of the resolutions reported from the Committee appointed by the People's Convention yesterday, in consequence of their being, in a few me ments after they had been adopted, handed over to the editor of The Pennsylvania Telegraph, the organ of the party. Having been published in that sheet, a second edition of which was issued at a very late hour last night, and then abounding in errors, I have obtained a corrected copy of the report of the Committee, which I inclose. The resolves read as

Mr. Todd, on behalf of the Committee on Resolu-

Mr. Todd, on behalf of the Committee that tions, reported the following, viz:

Reselved, I. That Excentive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the representatives of the people, meets on protestion.

r decided due protest on.

2. That we protest against the sectional and Pro-Slavery policy
the National Administration as at war with the rights of the
option of abversars of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will unitedly oppose all attempts to
act a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, believing
elseme to be uskedy at war with the true purposes of our government and repurposal to the moral sounce of the nations and that
elseme to be uskedy at war with the true purposes of our government and repurposal to the moral sounce of the nations and that
elseme to be uskedy at war with the true purposes of our government and repurposal to the Union.

4. That we regard all assucestions and propositions of every
ind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slaveact, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened
action of markind; that any action on the part of the Governauthor copole contriving at or legalizing that horid and inhaan traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizentived and Christian people, and that the inaction of the National
combination in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its
attact is sending such as have been arrested to trial in placed
chare equittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of
someting at the practical reopening of that traffic.

5. That we boid the encouragement and protection of home

teredit.

of a just Homestead bill, giving 160 acreiren who will settle upon and improve the

party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by whomesales are proper is delation.

9. That we approve of the exactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midds, by returning them at once to the places whence they have been

In That this Convention do most heartily approve of and in-dorse the course pursued by our able and disting ideal Sentise, the Hos. Simon Cameron, and that our representatives in the popular frameholf Congress who have realously supported the protective policy, the homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyramical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Karsasa 2 translatent Slavery Constitution in apposition to the known and off-captrosed sentiments of the freemen of

Mr. John S. Pomrey offered the following, which

was adorded:
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inform
Planna F. Cochran and Gev. Wm. H. Krim, the candidates this
lay honovared, of their nomination to the offices of Auditor and John S. Pomrey, Jos. Garretson and J. H. Seltzer

were appointed the Committee.

A few words in relation to the nominees of the People's Convention. Thomas E. Cochran, esq., who was the successful candidate before that body for the high and responsible office of Auditor-General, is a resident of York, in the County of York, about 42 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and in tolerably good practice. Several years ago he was a memb of the State Senate, where he served four years with very creditable ability to himself and honor to his constituents as an Old-Line Whig. He is now a Republican and one of the proprietors of The Lancaster Univer, in conjunction with his brother, J. J. Cochran, esq. The salary of the Auditor-General is \$2,000 per

of the other successful generals in Johanna the monimation for the office of Surveyor-General, Gen. Win, H. Keim of Beading, Berks County, I would remark that he was formerly an Old-Line Whig, very popular, and served in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives during the last session of that body. The salary of the Surveyor-General is

The Hon, John M. Reed, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, has been recently much talked about, particularly in certain circles in Philade-phia, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, The very large vote that was given for him at the last election in Pennsylvania, is regarded by many politicians as affording data, or preof, that that gentleman can unite all sections of politicians, and thus, unquestionably, score his elevation to the Presidency.

-The London Critic of May 28 says that the brilliant success of the American Atlantic Monthly has suggested to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. the desirability of starting a magazine upon the same plan, and it is believed that, after much negotiation, that enter-prising firm has prevailed upon Mr. Thackeray to acspt the editorship. The rumor which was referred to some few menths back, that Mr. Thackerny was engaged to write for Messrs, Smith, Elder & Co., for a salary of £2,500 a year, arose from a former but unsuccessful negotiation respecting this. It is now stated that Mr. Thackeray has consented to bind him self to write for the projected periodical, and that alone, and that there will be associated with him in this enterprise, some of the greatest and most distinguished names in modern English literature.

-Among books announced as forthcoming by Didier & Co., are " Moral and Political Thoughts and Reflexions, by Count Fiquelment, Austrian Minister State, with a Notice of his life," by M. de Barante "The French Monarchy in the Eighteenth Century, by M. L. de Carné; "Grammar and the Grammar is in the Sixteenth Century," by M. Ch. Livet; and "The Complete Works of William Shakespeare," newly translated by M. Guizet.

- The Charleston Mercury understands the resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention of Louiseana which assembled to pominate candidates for State officers, which it puts before its readers, as distinctly rejecting the Squatter Sovereignty of

Douglas & Co. It adds:
"There is a perty in that State who, looking wistfully at Cuba.
Central America and Mexica, believing that in the Union it is Central America and Mexica, believing that in the Union it is possible to get and secure them as Savenolaung Scient to the South, and that Boundas such his Northwestern supporters will as let in necessitating their wishes, are need to shake hands with him on these theoretic and impose theoretic will not be important State rights on almed it the practical treachery to the territorial rights of the South, and his repudiation of the important State rights on almed in the Dred South ecision. This party under the gibed and some statutch Soule has been routed, notes, fact and dragons, if we understand the matter aright. We regret to think, however, that under Mr. Statell's lead, on the other hand, the whole tone of Lousians position is too much on the order of life fillibotherism, and that, so far as he at least is concerned, it is wall in my eye, and mean nothing but the numerous and opphiar diversion of the people. It is received fully in the South to be abandonting ner rights and interests now possessed, and seeking at great disablencing tow flends for their exercise. When we have catablished our equality and independence it will be quite time enough to expand."

-At a meeting of the Democrats of Appleton, Me., to elect delegates to the State Convention, resolutions were passed declaring their opposition to the exactment of a code of laws protecting Slavery in the Territories, and that new, monstrous and alarming doctrine proclaimed at Washington and repeated by Democratic presses in this State, that Slavery in the Territories must be protected by the Judiciary.

-The Richmond Enquirer regards the decision of Chief-Justice Taney in the case of the slave Amy, as repeating and confirming in all its force the views reviously set forth by Gov. Wise in his late letter to Mr. Samford.

-It is said that after the first Astor House meeting its object was the subject of conversation among a few prominent politicians, John Van Buren being of the number. One of the party remarked that be thought the object was to compel a compromise, or make a trade with the Opposition. The Prince replied: "The day of compromises is past; but we are still a commercial people."

-R is said that since Mr. Buchanan's trip to North Carolina, the placemen and hangers-on in Washing-ton speak freely, and with much less reserve, of the necessity for a renomination of King James by the Charleston Convention. Many Democratic politicians express the confident opinion that that event should and will occur.

-The Opposition in Mississippi manifest a strong disposition to nominate Judge Sharkey, who presided over the Anti-Slave Trade Convention at Vicksburg, for Governor of the State.

-The N. O. Picayane thinks that the new issue of the re-opening of the slave-trade introduced by the late Vicksburg Convention is destined to divide the South unless it be speedily put at rest.

- The Hon. John M. Read of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is talked of in that State as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The great vote he polled at the last election in Pennsylvania is claimed as an evidence that he can units all the sections in his

-Gen. Jas. A. Bethune of Columbus, Ga., is an in dependent candidate for Congress in the Hd Distriet. He makes the question of "Free-trade and Direct Taxation," the issue.

-Major Heiss, in announcing the withdrawal of

Mr. Roger A. Pryor from The States, says:

"As law and politics go hand in hand in Virginia As law and pointes go hand in hand in Vogana, we shall be prepared to see Mr. Pryor, at no distant day, in high pubble employment. The good of the country would be benefited by his presence in the country would be nation. He would be in that body the Randelph of his day. There would be no government abuse that he would not lay bare to public view. Such a member was never needed more than at this

-The Louisville Journal anys: — The Laureville Journal says:

"A distinguished gentleman of this Congressional District, himself a lawyer of the first repute, informed us the other day, that, in a recent conversation with Judge McLean, at Cincinnati, he put the question of intervention for protection directly to that eminent. dange hielican, at Chemiati, he put the question of intervention for protection directly to that eminent Republican jurist, asking him, it, on the assumption that the right of slave property exists in the Territories, as declared by the Supreme Coort in the Dred Scott case, it is not the solemn duty of Congress to protect it. Judge McLenn instantly replied: 'Cicarly sir.'"

## PERSONAL.

-The Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, at its last session, adopted the following letter, which needs no explanation:

Thour well-beloved friend and fellow-laborer in the cross of Truth and Right-cosmos, Thronpount Parkers, the Pennsyl varia Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends send-th

As we are about to close our Seventh Annual Conearnest prayer of our bears is, that the voice which has so often bleased us may not know be silent, but be again lifted up with new power in behalf of Truth and Rightsounces.

Signale on behalf and by direction of the Yearly Meeting, Shath mouth, is, 1859.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Clerks.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Clerks.

-The Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Alfred University on the 5th of July next. The Rev. John Pierpont reads a Poem on

- Mr. H. G. Crouch, formerly editor and proprietor of The Cortland Democrat, and more recently one of the proprietors of The Gelena (Ill.) Courier, has purchased The Herkinser County Democrat, and takes possession immediately.

-The "Recellections of Washington," by G. W. Parke Custis, is in press. -A woman, not young, having heard of the suc

cess of Effic Carstang in St. Louis in recovering \$100,000 from her lover, determined to proceed against a suiter of her own. She accordingly consulted a lawyer in Richmond, submitting, as the main evidence of his attachment, the following bill-t-doux

that accompanied a bouquet of flowers:

"Best I send a hi the boy a backett of flours. They is like my love for n. The nits shall mense kepe dark. It does familiantees a on are shive. Rusts red and posts pull—My har for a shall never faile."

-The Senate of Missouri met last Monday to try Albert Jackson, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, on articles of impeachment preferred against him by the other branch of the Legislature. This is the first case of the kind in the history of the State of

-It is proposed to creeks monument to the memory of Burrill Arnold, who was recently murdered in Cen-

-On did that Hackett has recently been married to a young lady not yet out of her teens, and will ofly depart with her for Europe for a prolonged -Thomas Whipple, for forty years one of the most

active and influential politicians in Rhode Island, died at his residence in Coventry, on Tuesday marning. His illness was long, and his sufferings great. H was been in the county of Kent, and all his days were passed in the neighborhood in which he died. He was representative from the town of Coventry is 1817, the year of the success of Gov. Knight as I th Democratic party-the year that the Federal party made its last real struggle for power in the State. It 1820 he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in his native county, and continued on the beach two years. In 1827 and the following year h was in the Senate. From this period when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, he was frequently returned to the House of Representatives. He was last a member of that body in 1816.

-We learn by The Levant (Constantinople) Herold that Admiral Mohammed Ali Pasha, who visited this country some time ago to see what we could do in the way of building a frigate for his master, the Sultan, was recently seriously injured by the application to his person of some chloreform containing a large quartity of acetic acid, which an apothecary's clork

had sent in mistake for pure chloroform. The injuries consisted in "burns of the second degree," according to a statement of the "Imperial Medical Council," which took the matter in hand, and, after investigation, censured the apothecary for not employing competent dispensers, and directed him to employ such in the future. 'His Highness the Admiral, guided, it is said, by "the noble sentiments which are his characteristic," pardoned the unlucky apothecary.

-A letter from San Antonio, dated May 27, states that a change for the better had taken place in the health of Maj. Gen. Twiggs, although not so decided as to warrant the expression of a confident hope of his recovery.

-A letter from Chihnabna, Mexico, says that Henningsen is on his way thither, fillibustering.

-The Rev. T. L. Harris, formerly of this city, is preaching in London, at the Marylebone Institute. -Herr Driesbach, the famous lion tamer, notwithstanding the reports that he had been killed on a railroad, was sufficiently alive on Thursday to call at our office. He is apparently in the enjoyment of the best of health, and says that he has purchased a fine farm a Grant County, Wisconsin, in which he flads more appiness than in a lion's mouth.

-Senator Mallory of Florida, whose residence Key West was recently burned to the ground, is erecting a splendid dwelling house at Pensacola, where he is in future to reside.

-Benton M. Perley, a liquor-seller of Newburyport, Mass, who had been confined for four months n the House of Correction for a violation of the liquor law, received a public reception from his friends on his return home on Wednesday. A shower interfered with the fun.

-The Committee of 100 on the Webster memorial met in Boston on Wednesday, and resolved to nullify all the proceedings of the Executive Committee in obtaining the consent of the State authorities to place the Statue upon the Capitol grounds, albeit Prof. Felton and Mr. Edward Everett opposed the resolution, as they wished the statue to be erected at the State House. Mr. Everett enlogized the statue as a work of art: expressing his belief that it truthfully represented Mr. Webster as he appeared bet reen the ages of 40 and 45. He produced letters from some of the most intimate sequaintances of Mr. Webster, sus taining his views of the statue, and alluded to the fact that all the statues of distinguished men-even of Washington-had been severely criticised. The re-solution having been adopted, Mr. Everett teulered his resignation as President, and another member resigned. The matter was finally left with the Com-

-Francis C. Woodworth, late editor of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet," died of consumption on Sunday morning, June 5, on board the steamship frem Savannah, in which city he had been during the Winter for the benefit of his health. Mr. Woodworth was a pleasing and versatile writer, both in prose and verse, but the department in which he was preeminently successful was that of literature for the young. He leved children, and possessed the rare faculty of interesting while he instructed them. He began his public career as a clergyman. Compelled to relinquish this profession on account of ill health, he chose that of a writer for youth, wisely for himself and for those brought within the sphere of his influexce. Beside editing some fifteen volumes of "The Youth's Cabinet," he was the author of no less than thirty-five volumes for children-all of which are marked by a genial and lively style, and that happy combination of pleasantry and wisdom which made him one of the best, as he was one of the safest, writers of books for the young. Mr. Woodworth was but 46 years old at the time of his death.

-Herr Eugen Adam, from Munich, known by his representations of former Italian wars, has gone to the Austrian headquarters, to take part in the campaign as battle-painter.

The French Academy has unanimously awarded its great prize of poetry to a young lady, Mademoiselle Ernertine Drouet, a governess in a school at Paris. The fittle of the poem sent in by her is "The Sister of Charity."

-Mr. Edward H. Schenley, who has lately been returned to the House of Commons by the Liberal elec-tors of Dartmouth, was formerly in the British army, and he then advanced to the rank of Captain; but he retired some time since. He married an American lady of immense wealth, and is said to be a man of

- The Speciator of the 28th ult, announces the arival of Senator Seward in London. He is at Fenton's Hotel.

who is about returning to America, has, during his rapid tour on the continent, selected some rare pictures for the American Cosmopolitan Association.

-A Richard Dana, jr., esq., of Boston, was taken uddenly Ill while dining at the Parker House on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening he had recovered sufficiently to be taken to his residence, and will probably be able to attend to business in a few days.

-The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, now in his eightyfifth year, has been recently making a visit to his son, the Rev. William H. Beecher, at North Brookfield. During his stay he met, at the house of the Hon. Augsa Walker, the Rev. Daniel Snell, now in his ighty-fourth year.

-Grant Thorburn, who resides in New-Haven, is in the eighty-seventh year of his age. It will be sixtyfive years on the 16th of June since he landed n America, on the wharf at the foot of Gouverneur's lane, New-York.

-A Western exchange says that Caribaldi kept a e-house in Cincinnatia few years ago, and retailed iquor by the dram.

-The "Friends of Truth" are called upon to comble together at Peterboro', on Saturday and Sunday, to discuss Temperance, Slavery, Spiritualism, Sentarianism, the Religion of Reason, and the of Gerrit Smith on the latter subject. Nobody is to e allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes except Gerit Smith, who is to have a whole afternoon to himself, though the privilege is reserved to the meetmy of extending the time of speaking or of shortening it, as regards any particular speaker, at its pleasure.

-It is understood that Prof. Agassis will sail for Europe in the steamer of Wednesday next. He is authorized by the trustees of the new Museum of Comparative Zeology to expend \$5,000 in the purchase of specimens of palseontology.

-Mr. Perkins, the present Postmaster of Salem, Mass., is accused of having obtained his office by forged signatures to petitions, and Secret Agent Hoi-

-A slave, one bundred and twelve years of age, died at Hogansville, Ga., on the 20th ult. He retained his mental faculties and his . yesight up to the day of

-The proprietors of The San Francisco Erening Bulletin were arrested on the 13th ult., on a charge of violating the law against obscene publications, in having spread before their readers the reports they found in the Eastern papers of the Sickles trial. They were examined before Justice Hudson the next day. The proprietors proved that the report of the matter in question was put into the paper by the assistant without being read, in the hurry of making up the news at the last moment, and that neither of the proprietors and the copy before it was printed. The Alla

a dozen miles from any house, two travelers stopped our coach to learn whether he was on board. One farmer asked me a day or two since, if Hornce Greeley had failed in business, and was going to Pike's Perk to dig gold! One of the drivers inquired to-day if it was true that Hornce Greeley was about to start a newspaper at Manhattan! And at one of the stations yesterday, an Indian girl volunteered the infortration that 'Horace Greeley, in his old white coat,' had just passed in the coach before us. The great journalist is certainly widely known even on the ber-

-The Pope is said to look most placidly on the present war. Cardinal Wiseman recently related a little speech of his Holiness, which is worth preserving. Here it is: "Whether in Rome or is exile whether free or in prison, I am the same; I shall still be the Vicar of Christ, and the head of the Church.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT LEGHORN. From The Landon Saturday Review

There are two theories current in England about the Emperer of the French. By one set of political observers he is regarded as a clever, a harmless, and a locky man, who has indeed done some queer things in his time, but who suits the French, and is a stanch his time, but who suits the French, and is a stanch frend of England. These persons are determined to lock with indulgence on all be does. He really means well to Italy—he is inclined to permit as much freedom to exist as is safe—he wants nothing for himself from the war—and the sincerest wish of his heart is to pre-serve peace. There are others, again, who have formed an exactly opposite opinion of him. They can-not forget the crimes which led him to the throne, and they see in his subsequent career evident traces of a policy which simply consists in using the language of democracy and peace in order to establish, both within democracy and peace in order to establish, both within and beyond the limits of France, a tyraniny of armed force. It is very important that we should know which theory is the right one, as the conduct of England will obviously be guided in many important points by the opinion we entertain of our nearest neighbor. It may be that the supporters of neither view are entitled to speak with absolute confidence; but it is to be observed that those who maintain the more favorable opinion have no very strong argument to urge in its favor, except that they tank as they wish; while more unfriendly critics can point to a number of corroborative except that they think as they wish; while more unfriendly critics can point to a number of corroborative facts, the cumulative force of which amounts to strong, if not decisive proof. On many occasions their anticipations have notoriously been fulfilled. They have nore especially been justified by the event in their effer-repented prediction that the Emperor would pick a quarrel with Austria. But it is not often that motives and actions can be tested on so large a scale as when a Sovereign assumes the responsibility of a whole war. We must usually look to smaller indications if we wish to estimate the tendency of a general policy. war. We must usually look to smaller indications if we wish to estimate the tendency of a general policy. At present, the chief assertion of those who take an unfaverable view of Louis Napoleon's character is that this Italian war is meant to spread Imperialism in Italy; and this week an event has happened which gives the very strongest color to this assertion. On the supposition that Louis Napoleon means to turn the cry for Italian it dependence to the purposes of his own selfish aggrandizement, the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Leghorn is much the most important and significant event that has taken place since the beginning of the war said of the troubles that preceded open hostilities.

Leghorn is much the most important and significant event that has taken place since the beginning of the wor, and of the troubles that preceded open hostilities.

Even if the Austrians are not chased in a month into the Adriatic, but retain some of the great fortresses on which they have expended so much science, money, and time, Louis Napoleon may make a very good thing out of the war. It is highly crobable that there will be a considerable portion of Italy to be given away to new rulers. To cany is already vacant; and if the Austriars retired from the Po, the plain of Milan, and the Duchies, would be open to any arrangement that the Emperor might please to make for them. The States of the Cherch east of the Apennines would be so glad to get rid of their priesily tyrants, that they also are practically in the gill of the future arbiter of Italy. We do not venture to anticipate history, but we think that there is every reason to suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to divide the spoil between Sardinia and a new Kingdom of Central Italy, to be created for the benefit of his cousin. Such a termination of the struggle would be attended with many advantages to him and his dynasty, and yet he might take credit for extreme imperation, and ask the world to admire his forbearance in not lemanding any increase take credit for extreme moderation, and ask to admire his forbearance is not demanding a to admire his forbearance in not demanding any increase to the territory of France. He would have two dependent kingdomes ready to follow his lead in anything, and both connected with him by family ties. Sardinia would be kept in good order by being placed between France and French Italy, and the specter of Constitutionalism might thus be lead for many years. It is the ambition of all military monarchies to have a cluster of surreunding satellites. The great king feeds greater when he has little kings as his satraps, and there is no tribute to power more welcome than that of a dependent independence. Louis Napoleon would be a bigger man in Europe if he could virtually direct the movements of two-thirds of Italy. The Imperial system would have the prestige of increasing success, and the Emperor would have gained the private satisfaction of having removed to a comfortable distance a very troublesome relative. A war which should end by getting Prince Napoleon away from Paris and established as the head of Bonapartism in Italy, would amply repay its author for the fatigue of a campaign and the eath of a few thousands of his subjects.

So far as the Italians are concerned, it is probable

So far as the Italians are concerned, it is probable that Louis Napoleon will meet with no opposition in carrying out this project. Sandinia now acts entirely under Freich guidance. If Victor Emmanuel had been a free agent, his treatment of the confiding Tuscaus threw themselves into his arms, but he would not re-ceive them. He would not help them to give a fixed and ceive them. He would not help them to give a fixed and definite character to their civil government. He has made no use of the Tuscan army; and he has damped rather than encouraged the martial ardor of the people. The Provisional Government did all that it could but it could do no more than keep things quiet until orders arrived from headquarters. It is easy now to see why the King of Sardinia left his allies in Central Raly so long without definite directions. Tuscany had been assigned to his son-in-law, and the Tuscans were to wait until that anniable Prize owas ready to take possession. This week he has arrived among them. He has been welcomed with raptures by the facile population of Leghorn; and as he is absoints master of the situation, and offers to leave to the existing Government its temporary occupation of issuing well-written and patriotic proclamations, which constitutes its chief employment and delight, he will have no opposition to encounter from any class. The Papal tutes its chief employment and delight, he will have no opposition to encounter from any class. The Papal States will rejeice in the change of having Prince Naleon as their ruler instead of priests, and the French Government papers have already been instructed to announce that Modena has no neutrality to be respected. The Kingdom of Central Italy is thus almost completed, and if the Austrians sitinately should be so far defeated as to coment not to interfere with the arrangement, there will be nothing more to do than for the new King to take possession. The abruptness with which the first Napoleon disposed of the several portions of conquered Italy will not, in all probability. portions of conquered Italy will not, in all probability, be imitated by his successor. The Tuscana will not have to look to the columns of the Monitour for intellihave to look to the columns of the Monatour for intelli-gence that they have the happiness to live under a King of Etrura. They will have the compliment paid them of being invited to elect their own Soverciga, and Prince Napoleon will be simply a candidate. This is the great modern invention of democratic tyranny. The people chose entirely for themselves; and the master of their fate does no more than hold the sword over them while voting, mark the disaffected for future punishment, and arrange the hallot-boxes as he pleases. The title of Prince Napoleon will thus rest on the free will of enlightened Italy, and on the gratinude which she cannot but feel for her deliverer. How is Europe to blame her for her choice, or her elect for obeying the call? The Italians are so accustomed to have a master of

the call?

The Italians are so accustomed to have a master of some sort, that they will not find the rule of a French Prince any grievous change. And their recollections of the old kingdom of Italy are bright as compared with the more recent ineignities to which America has subjected them. They will remember that, under the Viceroy of Italy, great public works were commenced, that Italians were promoted in every department of state, and that justice was equally administered. They will be inclined to forget that there was much on the other side of the balance—that they had to pay a large yearly subsidy to France, and that they were sent by thousands to die in Poland and Russia for the glory of their conqueror. In many respects, the Italians of Central Italy would gain by having Prince Napoleon as their ruler. They might attain to a considerable degree of material prosperity, and they would be saved from the domination of the priests. The professions would be encouraged, the middle classes would have a chance of making fortunes and of being allowed to keep them, and the nobility might enjoy the distinction of siting is a council thoroughly impotent, but invested with magnificent titles, and honored with all the accompanionents of ceremonial observance. The only thing that would be denied them would be therety. They would have to acrifice all the feedings of freemen. They would be a source of great paintains the reflection would be a source of great paintains the reflection would be as source of great paintains the reflection would be as source of great paintains that they were humble instruments in riveting fresh chains on all that is noble and independent in France, The only thing that would be abjected to a control freemen. They would be abjected to a control hat would fetter their minds, corrupt their honesty, and put an adopt the first ment would also have the pain of reflecting—and to many lealant the reflection would be a source of great pain.

—The Kansus correspondent of The Boston Journal, who is on his way to Pike's Peak, says that Mr. Greeley attracts great attention from the settlers.

Every one, says he, "seems curious to see him. I doubt if Queen Victoria or President Buchanan should be a scarcely wonder that they describe and the wond to account the settlers. On the pairies yesterday, half they would be and independent in France, and that they occupied the advanced posts of a political system that threatens to absorb all that is still left. Of freedom on the Centinent. Now that the end of this war begins to be more clearly marked out, the Italians can scarcely wonder that Englishmen have

little sympathy with them, and none at all with the French. Our admiration and our good wishes must be received for nations that desire to be free even more than to be rich. We believe that the educated classes then to be rich. We beneve that the educated classes in Italy sincerel, desire to be free, but under the gaud-arce of Sardinia they have entered on a course which will make their freedom impossible. They are sold beforehand to Imperialism. We see that it is not they, but Louis Napoleon, that will posit by the war it it is successful. And when we see this, we gain some new light as to the general character and policy of the Emperor, and find the theory of his good-natured dis-interestedness more untenable than ever.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE IN RIVINGTON STREET -LOSS BETWEEN \$40,000 AND \$50,000.

ONE HUNDRED MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK Last night, about 8] o'clock, a fire was discovered in the firth story of the large cabinet-ware munufacton street, by some boys in the rear of the establis ment, who gave the alarm. Mr. Faulkuer's foreman was at the time in the frost part of the building, and upon bearing the alarm, ran up stairs as far as the fourth stery, when the smoke compelled him to make a hasty retreat. While upon the fourth-story landing, he had an opportunity of looking into the fifth-story windows, and noticed that the main body of the fire at that time was on and about the beach of one of the workmen. The alarm now became general, but before the arrival of the firemen the flames had made considerable headway, and soon burst forth from th roof. The third, fourth and fifth stories were occupied exclusively for manufacturing purposes, and consined a large quantity of unfinished work. The see ond story was used for a store-room, and the first as a

wareroom. The establishment consisted of two buildings, frong and rear, though both were connected by bridges, and the intervening space covered with a large dome, af fording light to those at work on the different thoors. The light and inflammable material in the upper deries and the well seasoned stock below quickly ignited, and in less than an hour after the alarm was riven the flames were belching forth from the roof, and front and rear windows. The brilliant light emitted from the burning structure illuminated the sky, and could be seen in any part of the city. All the streets in the vicinity of the conflagration were throughd with people, and it required the utmost exertion on the part of Captain Davis of the Tenth Ward Police, and the men under his command, with the assistance of see tions from the neighboring Wards, to drive back the crowd in order that the firemen could have smple space for their operations.

The greatest consternation prevailed among the occupants of the row of dwellings on Norfolk-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, and many of them made preparations to remove the most valuable portion of their goods and chattels. The buildings were overtowered by the wall of the manufactory, and only separated therefrom by a small yard. The heat emitted from the burning building was intense, and the near sashes and casements of these dwellings sereral times took fire.

All efforts on the part of the firemen to save Mr Faulkner's establishment proved unavailing, as in about an hour and a half after they reached the ground the whole interior was one mass of flame.

As soon as the extent of the fire was ascertained, Mr. Brown, Foreman of Engine Company No. 8, ordered the new steam fire-engine "Manhattan," which is under the care of said company, to be brought upon the ground. The "Manhattan" was stationed in Norfolk street, and got up steam in about eight minutes. At first some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of water, the anti-steammen not being particularly favorable to the "concern"—but they finally gave way to their prejudices, and thought it best to "give her a trial."

The stream from the Manhattan was taken from the corner, and with it the men managed to save the row of dwellings before mentioned. She worked well, and exceeded the expectations of those who had her in charge. The Manbattan after a while furnished a secand stream, and was kept working until the fire was extinguished. The walls of Mr. Faulkner's building came down with a tremendous crash, crushing a carpenter shop in the rear of No. 105 Norfolk street, and breaking down all the fences between that No and the

corner above. LOSSES AND INSURANCE. Loss of Mr. Faulkner, about \$25,000, Insured for

see one in the following companies: N. Y. Pire and Marine ... \$7,000 National. t Places. 2,000 Firemens'.
Partite 2,000 East River
Reitei 2,000 Metropolita
American Exchange. 2,000 Washington The building is owned by Thos. Gardiner,

There were one hundred workmen employed in the establishment, all of whom have lost their chests and oels, valued at \$40 and \$60. The cabinet manufactory of Kosh & Taubert, No. 105 Norfolk street, was damaged by fire and the fall-

valued at \$12,000. Insured for \$5,000.

ing walls to the amount of \$500. Insured for \$1,200. This firm had a quantity of lumber destroyed. No. 115 Norfolk street, occupied by Samnel Lander. back, was damaged to the amount of \$250. Mr. Lauderback's furniture was badly isjured. Insured

The other dwellings adjoining were damaged to the amount of about \$250 each. Insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the foreman says that when he went through the establishment at 71 o'clock all was safe, and no sign of fire about the premises.

A DISSER ON THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.-Capt. Shestakuff and his brother officers who are to have oramand of the General Admiral after she is delivered to the Russian Government, being anxious to testify to their numerous friends here and in Washington their appreciation of the friendship which has been extended to them since their arrival in this country, gave a splendid dinner party yesterday to some fifty of their personal friends and acquaintances.

Among the guests were W. H. Webb and wife, the Russian Minister, Socretary of Legation and Consul, the French, English and Swiss Consuls, Mr. Auguste Belmont, Mr. John McKeon, Mr. Horatio Allen of the Novelty Works, Mr. Edward Cunard, Capt. Beggs of the Collins line. Beside Mrs. Webb, several other

Several short and pointed speeches were made by Captains Shestakoff and Comstock, Horatio Allen, Mr. Webb and others, and Dodworth's band forpished some excellent music.

THE TWEETER REGIMEST .- The members of this . regiment held a meeting last night, at the Morrer House, and passed a series of resolutions conderma-tory of the course Gov. Morgan, Gen. Sandiprd, Gen. Hall and other high officers had pursued toward them. They determined to appeal to the Court, for protection, and should they fail there, to continue as an independent battalion, until they could find favor in the hands of a new Executive chicer. Several speeches were made denouncing the notion of Gen. Sandford and his associate officers.

Gov. Morgan offers a reward of one thousand doilars for the apprehension of the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Morrison.

TEXAS INDIANS .- The Galveston Civilian of th 36th ult. has the following sotice of a Sght between a detachment of the 2d Cavalry and a body of Indiana